THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9907. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 14. 1785.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL PLAY.

The Profits to be applied for Finishing the Accommodations of the SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To-Morrow, TUESDAY, March 15. 1785,

Will be performed, the Tragedy of

ALEXANDER;

OR, THE

RIVAL QUEENS.

The Dresses and Decorations entirely New.

Alexander, Mr CLINCH;
Lysimachus, Mr WAYLETT;——Hephestion, Mr BELL;
Cassander, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;——Polysperchon, Mr DUNCAN;
Antisander, Mr SPARKS;——And Clytus, Mr WOODS.
Roxana, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;—Sysigambis, Mrs MOUNTFORT;
And Statira, Mrs JACKSON.

In Act II. will be represented, The

GRAND TRIUMPHAL ENTRY of ALEXANDER INTO BABYLON.

To which will be added, (by particular desire) a Burletta, called,

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

And on WEDNESDAY, March 16. 1785,

A PLAY AND FARCE,

As will be expressed in the bills.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the office of the Theatre.

ST CECILIA's HALL.

TO-MORROW, the 15th current, will be performed,

SIGNOR CORRI's CONCERT.

ACT I.

OVERTURE.

RONDEAU.——"Senti senti come batte," &c. Composed by Signor Urbani; sung by Master Corri.

TRIO.——By Onofri, for the Mandolino, Guittar, and Violincello. By Signor Stabilini, Signor N. Corri, and Mr Schetky.

SONG and REVO.——"Ricordati ben mio," with Piano Forte Obligato. Piano Forte part by Mr Clark; composed by Signor Ranzzini; sung by Signor Corri.

ACT II.

The SONG——"Lochaber," arranged into a Chorus, by Signor Corri; the Solo part by Signor N. Corri.

ORGANO CONCERTO, composed by Handel,—with SCOTS SONG by Signor Corri.

COMIC SONG, composed and sung by Signor Urbani.

SOLO on the Violin, by Signor Stabilini.

ACT III.

The BALLAD of "Auld Robin Gray," composed by Signor Urbani into Song, Recto, and Chorus; Vocal parts by Signor Urbani, Signor Corri, and Master Corri.

To begin at half past six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Signor Corri's. Plan of the Concert will be given at the door.

JUST arrived from the last Sale in the India House, by the Leith Packet, Captain Thomson, and to be sold by

JAMES SPADIN Grocer,

Fourth shop below the Flesh Market Close,

A Large Cargo of FINE HYSON, SHOUSHONG, CONGO, and BOHEA TEAS. The Public will find these Teas lower in price, and superior in quality to any that have appeared in the market for this considerable time, being in the original package, and free of all mixture.——Chocolate; Old Jamaica Rum, and Shrub; Cognac Brandy; Port, Cherry, and Lisbon Wines; Cyder and Perry; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan and Shell Almonds; Pistachio Nuts; French Plumbs; Turkey Figs; Anchovies, Macaroni, Vermacelli, India Soy, Ketchup; Caper and Pickles;—with all sorts of Grocery Goods, and Spiceries; Fine Cambridge Butter, in firkins and half-firkins, and in jars; Cumberland Hams, and Flitches of Bacon; Beef and Mutton Hams; Hogs Cheeks; Tongues in the pickle; Florence Oil; White Wine and common Vinegar; Basket Salt; Raw and Refined Sugars; Northwiltshire and Double Gloucester Cheese; Juicy Lemons; China Oranges and high-coloured Seville Oranges, fit for Marmalade; Currant Jellie, and Marmalade; treble distilled Lavender Water.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

COLLECTION FOR THE SERVANTS WARD IN THE

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

AS it is believed, that many persons who proposed joining in the General Contribution for the benefit of the above Ward, made throughout the Churches of this city, on Sunday the 20th February last, were prevented by the severity of the weather, from coming out on that day; it is requested that any such will be pleased to order their Contributions to be paid to Mr Archibald Hope, Treasurer to the Hospital, at the Royal Bank.

Royal Infirmary, 7th March 1785.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES.

THE Committee of DELEGATES, at the earnest request of the Committee of Burgesses in the Borough of Aberdeen, supported in their request by several other principal Boroughs, do hereby acquaint the Boroughs, that they have adjourned the Meeting of the Convention of Delegates, intended to be held on the 23d of March current, till Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at which time the Convention will undoubtedly be held.

By appointment of the Committee,

SAMUEL SHAW, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of DAVID TULLOA Mason in Brechine, are hereby desired to lodge with John Sievewright writer in Brechine, trustee for the said David Tulloa and his Creditors, the vouchers of their debts, and affidavids thereon, betwixt and the first day of May next; certifying those who fail, that they will not receive any share of the bankrupt's funds, in the hands of the trustee, which are then to be divided.

BRECHINE, *March* 12. 1785.

A HOUSE, GARDENS, AND OFFICES,

IN THE TOWN OF MONTROSE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 20th day of May next, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

All and Hall these Fore, Middle, and Back Tenements of Land, now converted into one house, with the gardens and offices thereto belonging, lying on the west side of the Castlegate of Montrose, lately occupied by the deceased Sir James Nicholson of Glenbervie, Baronet, and consisting of a dining room, drawing room, parlour, two bed rooms, and pantry, on the first floor; three bed rooms and servants apartments above; and a large commodious kitchen, servants room, and three cellars on the ground flat; and within the close, a stable and hay-loft, brewhouse, laundry, and hen-houses. The gardens are divided into three, and neatly laid out, and inclosed with high stone and brick walls, and properly stocked with fruit trees.

The progress of writs, and articles, and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of William Baillie writer in Montrose, to whom any person intending a private bargain may apply.

MASTERTON AND FARMER

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they have taken a commodious house in the High School Yards, in which, at Whitsunday first, they will open a SCHOOL for WRITING. This is only with the view to accommodate such of their Scholars, or others, who would wish to be under their care, and may think it inconvenient to attend their School in the High Street. Their present School here will therefore, at the same time, be kept open at the different hours as formerly.

N. B. Dewar Masterton's Copy-Book for writing, being now published, may be had at the School, or from the Booksellers.

It is believed, that this book, which is the performance of a very young man, will be of considerable utility in initiating youth, as well as in improving those who have made some progress in writing; being solely calculated for that purpose, and not intended to display useless or unnecessary ornament.

TWEED COMPANY's OFFICE,

Berwick, March 3. 1785.

FROM an idea, that the frequency and convenience of the navigation between Berwick and London is in general little known in the city of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, the Proprietors of the Tweed Company's shipping think it their duty to inform the Public, that they employ four vessels in this trade, which sail in rotation, the whole year, from Berwick to London, and from London to Berwick; one of them sailing every week from each port, and frequently two. They are completely fitted in every respect; and, being built with a view to the trade in which they are employed, are well adapted to carry all sorts of goods with security and dispatch. Their convenience and accommodation for passengers, particularly, are universally admitted. Their masters are appointed solely from their merit; of which, the care of goods committed to their charge, and civility and attention to passengers, constitute a principal part. The voyage between Berwick and London is extremely safe, is often performed in two or three days, and seldom or never exceeds a week. The expence is moderate, more than a guinea never being demanded. A daily communication betwixt Edinburgh and Berwick by a Fly, makes the expedition and convenience for people wishing to go to London at a small expence, remarkably great; and the circumstance of a carrier going weekly, is well calculated to facilitate the conveyance of goods in an expeditious manner.

For the names of the vessels, and their masters, apply to Mr Creech or Mr Torry, Edinburgh. And for every other particular respecting the navigation, application may be made to Mr Farrow Marshall, Tweed Company's Office, Berwick; or to Mr John King, Red Lion Wharf, London; either of whom will give immediate and exact information, and duly forward all goods or parcels directed to their care.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

TO THE PUBLIC. *Glasgow, March* 5. 1785.

IT is with real concern that we have seen or heard of various anonymous publications, industriously circulated of late through this city and elsewhere, which highly reflect upon the honour of the College of Glasgow; and which, however little credit is due to them, tend to prejudice it in the opinion of the Public, by representing the Principal and Professors as being in a state of dissension and disorder, and by accusing them of neglect of duty, and of embezzling or misapplying the public revenue under their management, accompanied with many very indecent reflections on the characters of individuals.

It gives us still greater concern to observe that the Trustees [illegible] publishing an advertisement in the news-papers, dated Feb. 23d last, and signed by their Clerk, in which they assert, "That for a considerable "time past, great animosities, discords, and divisions, have subsisted a- "mong the Professors and Students in the University and College of Glas- "gow, whereby the usual number of Students have not only greatly de- "creased, but also those who have attended the College have, in their li- "terature, greatly suffered." These are their very words. They contain heavy charges against a respectable body of men, and ought not to been made on slight grounds. The Public, in general, and parents and guardians in particular, who have an interest in the education of youth, have a claim to true information about matters of fact.

Therefore, WE THE SUBSCRIBERS, appointed VISITORS of the College of Glasgow by the foundation charter granted by King James VI. and declared, *by the supreme Court of this nation*, to "have the power "of seeing that all things in the said College be rightly administered, "according to the intention of the said charter," THINK ourselves specially called upon, at this time, to *testify* and *declare*, that the above representations and charges are, according to our best judgment, false in themselves, and highly injurious to the interests of the College.—More particularly we *affirm*,

That the College-revenue is managed with fidelity and economy. This we assert upon the most perfect knowledge of facts, being called upon, as occasion requires, to give an express consent to all disbursements of money, without which the "acts and deeds" of the Professors would be "null and void:"

That the Principal, Professors, Masters and Lecturers in the University, are so far from being in a state of dissention and discord, that, with the exception of one Professor only, they consult and deliberate together with as much harmony and cordiality, as it is reasonable to expect from so numerous a body of men, who think and judge for themselves: And farther, that, with the same exception, they live together, as far as we have observed or heard, in the mutual intercourse of civility and good offices:

That the number of Students in the Gown Classes is greater than last session, and about the average number for several years past: And we can affirm, upon the most solid grounds, that the youth in general are not suffering in their literature, but are attentive and diligent in the prosecution of their studies; and we firmly believe, that the fidelity and diligence of the Masters, and the application of the Students in general, is such, as would do honour to any seminary of learning:

And in fine, That no complaint nor appeal has been made to the visitors for upwards of *three years past*, by any Member of Faculty, against their deeds and transactions; but that every thing which might have been brought before us, has been acquiesced in by all parties concerned.

These are TRUTHS, which we have not hastily asserted. We receive not our information from vague report, nor are we influenced by noise and clamour. We have the honour, by our office, of inspecting the College Records, from time to time, which we have examined with attention; and our private situations in life, afford us many opportunities of being well informed of the affairs and real state of the College. Founding our judgment on *authentic records* and *personal knowledge*, without entering into controversy with any person, we declare our sentiments for the satisfaction of the public, with sincerity and firmness; and we flatter ourselves, that our characters entitle us to some regard in what we thus solemnly affirm; nor do we entertain any doubt, but that these things will be weighed deliberately by the dispassionate and impartial.

We have only to add, that as it has been held out to the public, that the Faculty are averse to a *Royal* Visitation, we hereby declare, that we know no reason why they should either fear or avoid any enquiry into their conduct; and, it is consistent with our knowledge, that they have declared so to persons high in office. But the impartial public must be sensible, that a Royal Visitation, procured in a manner so unprecedented, and extraordinary—by complaints which are remediable in the ordinary course of law, respecting grievances which have never been stated to the Faculty, nor to *Us, the Ordinary Visitors*—by the interposition of bodies of men, and every description of persons, totally ignorant of the real state of facts, and wrought upon by anonymous and inflammatory letters and hand bills—That a visitation procured in this manner must prove ruinous and destructive to Academical Discipline in all time to come.

JAMES MEEK, *Dean of Faculties.*

WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Minister of the High Church of Glasgow.*

GIBRALTAR.

THE Officers that served at the siege are requested to meet at North's Tavern, on Friday next. Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

MAJOR KAY, 12th Regiment, in the Chair.

The Gentlemen who mean to be present are requested to send their names on Wednesday next.

March 14. 1785.

Wanted for a Counting-House at Leith.

A Sober steady MAN, not under 40 years of age, an experienced keeper, who understands Accompts thoroughly, and can give close attendance and application.

Letters addressed to A. Z. at John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, signed with real names, will be attended to; and none need apply, unless they can be properly recommended, as suitable encouragement will be given.

DALKEITH DISTRICT.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for Turnpike Roads, within the district of Dalkeith, at John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th of March current, at one o'clock, when it is requested the Trustees will attend.

IN KEMPT, Sheriff-brae, Leith, on FRIDAY the 18th March, at twelve o'clock,

The following GOODS as under, viz.

300 Barrels of Lisban Lintseed of last crop.
2 Tons of Dantzig Pearl Ashes.
3 Casks of Dantzig Honey, containing about half a ton.
50 Chests of Lemons, in fine order.
200 to 300 feet Memel Logs.

The Goods to be viewed at the above Warehouse on Thursday, the day preceding the sale, except the Logs which are to be seen, by applying to Mr Learmonth, Timber Bush, Leith.

To be SOLD by public roup in the house of Mrs Driter inn-keeper in Montrose, on Friday the 3d day of June next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of GALLARY, in the parish of Logie Pert, and county of Forfar, of 343 l. 17 s. 9 d. 1-6th Sterling free yearly rent, besides services and carriages, with the salmon fishing in the river North Esk.

The lands in whole consist of 800 acres and upwards, situated in a good country, and well tenanted, within four miles of Montrose, and the like distance from Brechin.

The house is large and commodious, and the out-houses and gardens correspondent.

The farm about the house contains 200 acres of good land, well inclosed. The trees are of considerable value, and the place in general both in its appearance, and for its convenience, fitted for the residence of a gentleman of fortune.

The river North Esk adds considerably to its beauty, as it runs near the house and circumscribes one side of the home farm, and the roads on all sides are made and kept in good repair.

There is a great deal of game upon the estate, and the river furnishes salmon for the table, and amusement to the skilful fisher.

For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Macdonald clerk to the signet, or Mr Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Robert Wharton, vintner in Ayr, on Friday the 8th day of April 1785, at twelve noon, The following HERETABLE SUBJECTS, which belonged to JOHN CHRISTIAN of Cuningpark, merchant in Ayr, viz.

The Lands of CUNINGPARK, comprehending the Lands called Tongue, Carrochanburn, and Windyhall: As also, the Lands of Gairholm, and four and one-half Acres of Land in the Sandylands of Ayr, lying in the parishes of Ayr and Maybole, and shire of Ayr.

These lands hold feu of subjects superior for payment of 19 l. 18 s. 1 d. 1-3d. Sterling, with a boll of meal, payable to the minister of Ayr, and 40 pennies Scots to the minister of Maybole.—They lie contiguous, and are situated within a quarter of a mile of the town of Ayr, upon the sea coast, which abounds with wreck proper for manure. They are mostly inclosed and sub-divided, have been for some time past chiefly in the proprietor's natural possession, and are now presently set at 117 l. 3 s. of rent, including the yearly value of two small fields now out of lease.

At the farm-house of Cuningpark is a good kitchen garden, and a little beyond it an orchyard, consisting of about two Acres well stocked with fruit-trees, in a thriving condition.—There are also two other steadings of houses upon the premises.

As also, the benefit of the Lease of the Lands called Bridge-house, lying within the parish and shire of Ayr, granted for a term of three hundred years, from Martinmas 1749, for payment of 9 l. 3 s. 4 d. Sterling of yearly tack duty, with a year's rent of grassum at the end of every nineteen years. Part of the lands is subset during the currency of the principal lease, and part of them for one year, the present yearly rent of the whole being 43 l. 6 s. Sterling. These lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided, and lie contiguous to the lands of Cuningpark.

The above subjects will either be exposed in one parcel, or in the following lots, as may be most agreeable to offerers.

LOT I. The Lands of CARROCHAN BURN, (commonly called BLACKBURN), with three acres of land or thereby, called QUAVER, as the same are presently possessed by Mess. M'Counell and M'Crackan brewers in Ayr. These lands consist of about 22 acres, are mostly inclosed, and subdivided into six different inclosures, and are set for the space of thirty-eight years after Martinmas 1779, at the yearly rent of 45 l. 3 s. Sterling. Upon this lot is a good steading of houses, conveniently situated for a distillery or brewery, and which has been lately occupied by the tenants in that way.

LOT II. Lying immediately south of Lot I. comprehends the whole LANDS betwixt the road leading from the shore towards the common of Ayr and Bridgehouse burn. It contains about 72 acres, and consist, of part of the lands of WINDYHALL, the lands of CUNINGPARK, the piece of land called the TONGUE, and another small piece of land part of the lands of Bridgehouse, as the same is now marked off. This Lot is mostly inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-houses and kitchen-garden of Cuningpark are situated on it.

LOT III. Contains the whole LANDS belonging to the proprietor, south of Bridgehouse burn. It comprehends the lands of GAIRHOLM and piece of land now called GOUK's CROFT. This lot consists of about 22 English acres, and includes the Orchyard, together with the steadings of houses, presently possessed by Robert Jamieson and Thomas M'Clatchie. It lies pleasantly on the banks of the water of Doon, and the situation is admirably calculated for building.

LOT IV. Contains that HALF ACRE of Land in the Sandyland of Ayr. As also, that acre of land called ADAM BROWN's ACRE, lying on the mid-sands of Ayr, and presently possessed by Neil Kennedy.

LOT V. Being the benefit of the lease above mentioned of the lands called Bridgehouse, (except that part thereof inclosed with part of the lands contained in Lot II.) the duration of which lease, the rent and subrent, are expressed in the former part of this advertisement.

For farther particulars, enquire at James Hume writer in Ayr, or James Thomson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds are; and inventories thereof are lodged with Mr Hume.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 8.

War-Office, March 8. 1785.

2d Regiment of light dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant James Affleck is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Jonathan Thomas. Lieutenant Gilbert Child to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Affleck. Cornet Robert Anstey to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Child.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, John Spencer, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Charles Howard Bulkeley.

1st Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Enfign James Finney to be Lieutenant, vice David Pringle. Charles Campbell, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Finney.

8th Regiment of foot, Enfign Andrew Armftrong to be Lieutenant, vice John Brock. Ifaac Brock, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Andrew Armftrong.

9th Regiment of foot, John Dalzell, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Hallett Mitchell.

22d Regiment of foot, Enfign William Manfell, from half-pay in Major Fish's late corps of foot, to be Enfign, vice Thomas Jenkins.

27th Regiment of foot, Trevor Fay, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Samuell Bonnian.

44th Regiment of foot, Thomas Hayter, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Wortley.

69th Regiment of foot, Enfign James Richardfon to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Martin. James Richard Coutts, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Richardfon.

70th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Nicoll to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Banks. Lieutenant F. B. D. Bartlett to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Nicoll. Enfign Thomas Smith to be Lieutenant, vice F. B. D. Bartlett.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 9.

Ordered to be engroffed a bill for punifhing mutiny and defertion.

Ordered feveral road bills to be engroffed.

Deferred till Friday the Committee on ways and means and the fupply.

Mr Phillips, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton petition, reported to the Houfe, that the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway was duly elected, and that the Hon. Mr Bouverie, who was returned for that borough, was not duly elected. He alfo reported, that John Dagge was the returning officer.

The order of the day on the adjourned motion for expunging the refolutions of the Houfe of Commons on the 8th of June, relative to the Weftminfter election, being now called for, and read,

Mr Francis rofe, and faid, that though motions refpecting this bufinefs had been repeatedly brought forward, he never yet had offered his fentiments upon the fubject. He begged pardon, therefore, for troubling the Houfe on that day with his remarks. He had always condemned the fcrutiny as a moft dangerous and unconftitutional meafure: He trufted Gentlemen faw it in the fame light; and what appeared to confirm him in his opinion was, the late decifion on that head.

He hoped, therefore, that thofe who, from a conviction of the illegality of the proceeding, had given their concurrence to its being put an end to; and others, who, by their abfence, whenever this queftion was agitated, had teftified their difapprobation of it, would now come forward, and in a bold, manly, and independent manner, give the queftion this day their fupport. He conjured them to ftep forth, and at once put an end to a meafure which was in every fenfe fhameful and abfurd. He was fo throughly convinced of the propriety of the prefent motion, that he could not hefitate to give it his moft hearty [illegible] a moft dangerous ftab to the exiftence of the conftitution. He cautioned the Houfe to beware of the danger that awaited fuch a precedent, and of its evil tendency in the hands of a bad miniftor; who, in order to gain a majority in the houfe, needed only to have recourfe to fuch meafures to deprive the people of one of their greateft privileges—the rights of election. Under all thefe circumftances, he could not believe the Houfe would long hefitate to accede to the motion before them.

Mr *Baftard* next rofe, and faid, that he perfectly agreed with the Honourable Member who fpoke laft as to the illegality of the Weftminfter fcrutiny, and that the refcinding the feveral refolutions made relative to it was a meafure proper to be adopted, and very juftifiable to be purfued. There were, he faid, two modes of effecting this meafure —— The firft was that which they were now about to adopt, but which, in his mind, was not the beft, viz. that of expunging them by another refolution; for, though they fhould expunge or refcind them by another refolution, ftill the precedent would be open to future adminiftrations; but he hoped and trufted no future miniftor, however corrupt he might be, would ever have recourfe to fuch a fhameful precedent. In order, therefore, to put it out of the power of any man to adopt fuch an expedient, he would recommend, as the moft effectual remedy, to do it by an act of Parliament; thus the evil would be cut up by the root, and thereby prevent any mifchief in future; whereas the doing it by expunging would only be doing it by piece-meals. However, he fhould give the motion this night his fupport, but would be much better pleafed to fee the other meafure adopted.

The *Attorney General* followed Mr Baftard in a fpeech of conliderable length, containing legal obfervations upon the nature of writs of elections, and their analogy with writs at common law. He began by faying, that though the queftion of the legality of the Weftminfter fcrutiny had been often difcuffed, he had never given a decifive opinion on the fubject. He defired that the refolutions of this Houfe on the 24th of May laft might be read by the clerk; which being done, he faid, that if there was any illegality in the refolution now moved to be expunged, he thought that of the 24th of May equally illegal; and why did not the hon. Gentleman move alfo to refcind that refolution? But perhaps it would not anfwer the hon. Gentleman's purpofes; he had therefore thought proper to let that pafs unnoticed. The Attorney General then lamented the abfence of his learned friend (Mr Lee) to whofe opinion, he faid, he always did, and always fhould pay the greateft deference. He was forry, however, to differ from him in fome refpects. He then adverted to the fpeech of that learned gentleman on the firft difcuffion of this fubject, and begged gentlemen would charge their memory, to the beft of their recollection, with the contents of that fpeech. It was there fet forth, he faid, that no precedent could be produced to juftify the proceedings of the fcrutiny, either by ftatute or common law. In order to produce a precedent, he then entered into a difcuffion of the ftatutes of William, and Henry the VIth, to prove the legality of the fcrutiny, and the propriety of its continuance, till the High Bailiff fhould think himfelf juftified in making a return. Here he launched into a very extenfive field of argument, to prove that the only legal mode that could be adopted to afcertain the true ftate of the poll, was that of granting a fcrutiny, which had been, he would fay, juftly acceded to. He was of opinion, that if the prefent fcrutiny was illegal and unconftitutional, that in the year 1749 was equally fo; and the one could not, with any degree of propriety or juftice, be reprobated more than the other, both being equally in the fame predicament.—He defined the nature of the writ and its origin, diftinguifhing the poll and the fcrutiny, and explaining the nature of each. He dwelt a conliderable length of time on this head, adverting particularly to the candidates, and pointed out the mode which any of the candidates, by manœuvres of their own, might have adopted for prolonging the poll, if they chofe, or of rendering it fruitlefs and ineffectual. The Weftminfter election, he faid, was thus prolonged for 40 days, though it ought not to have laited more than four; this was effected by the Right Hon. Gentleman, but from what motives himfelf beft could tell. As to the common expreffion, that the conftitution was materially wounded by the Weftminfter fcrutiny, he begged gentlemen would reflect ferioufly on the matter, and then, laying their hands on their hearts, fay, whether that wound had been given, or who gave it? [Here the cry of hear! hear! hear! was voiferated from every part of the Houfe.] If it was fo, he hoped fuch wounds would be foon healed, by ne application of fuch a remedy as the nature of the complaint required. If gentlemen were of opinion that it was his Right Hon. friend (Mr Pitt) that had given that wound, why dil they not declare it, and bring the charge againft him, and no be throwing out infinuations without any grounds or foundation? He concluded with giving the motion his negative.

Mr *Welbore Ellis* hoped the Hon. and learned Gentleman would pardon him, if he fhould not reply to the greateft part of his fpeech, which he confeffed the infirmities of age rendered him incapable of retaining in his memory, as being much longer than was ufually made by the learned Gentleman—The Hon. Gentleman, with accuracy and precifion, had run a diftinction between the writs for a general election, and thofe iffued during the fitting of Parliament to fill up vacancies; this diftinction, he had contended, almoft every gentleman who fpoke confounded.—Mr Ellis then adverted to that part of the learned Gentleman's argument which tended to prove the legality of the fcrutiny, which he contended was illegal and unconftitutional; contrary to common law, which he aflerted to be the perfection of human reafon; contrary to the ftatute law; and while a meafure fo hoftile to the laws of this country was to be adopted by the Houfe, it was only leaving it involved in difficulties and abfurdities which could not be eafily farmounted. It was laying down a moft dangerous precedent for pofterity, which of all things ought moft ftrickly and religioufly to be avoided; for who can pretend to fay, that if fuch a precedent remained on the journals what might be the conlequence! He conjured the Houfe, therefore, to conlider the matter ferioufly, and not be biaffed by any prepoffeffions of party, but to ftand forth, and give the prefent motion their fupport.

Mr *Powys* warmly fupported the motion. He was glad, he faid, to find that thofe perfonal arguments fo often hitherto urged were not now ufed. He then adverted to an argument made ufe of by a noble Lord (Surrey) in a former debate on this fubject. It was the opinion, he faid, of that noble Lord, that when the Houfe paffed a vote for the continuance of the fcrutiny, they ligned their own death warrant. But he trufted that by a firm and manly fupport of the motion before them [illegible]

Mr Powys then made fome other remarks upon the fcrutiny refolutions, and concluded with obferving, that as a Right Hon. and learned Gentleman (the Maffer of the Rolls) appeared to be the keeper of the conlciences of the majorities upon the former refolutions relative to this bufinefs, he hoped they would now be expunged from the Journals, in which with he fhould give the motion his fupport.

Mr *Anftruther* entered into a variety of legal arguments, to prove the illegality of the fcrutiny, and faid he rejoiced to fee that the motion for refcinding the refolutions came in the fame fhape with the refolutions themfelves; and that the Houfe, from a conviction of having committed an error, was ready to correct it; which he trufted that would decide. He fhould be forry, he faid, to fee that the aid or aflillance of the other branches of the legiflature fhould be called for to amend that which it more became the Houfe to do by a refolution of her own, than by an act of any other part of the legiflature. He replied to the arguments made ufe of by the Attorney General, and contended that the ftatutes of Henry VI. do not mention a word of a fcrutiny or poll, under the aflumption that the returning officer muft make a return when the exigency of the writ required: This he dwelt upon for a conliderable time, inlifting that there was no analogy between any of thofe acts and the prefent queftion, and that they did not apply to it in any fhape.

Mr Anftruther concluded with conjuring the Houfe to ftand forth the aflertors and defenders of their own laws and the conftitution. It was not a trifling matter they were to decide upon; it was a queftion, which, if not carried that day, would leave a mortal wound in the conftitution of this country, and ferve as an inftrument in the hands of future adminiftrations to do whatever they thought proper.

The Maffer of the Rolls (Sir Lloyd Kenyon) expreffed himfelf at a lofs to conceive how any gentlemen fhould think of ufing fuch language to thofe to whom it by no means applyed. He held and maintained in that Houfe as independent a feat as any other gentlemen whatever, and he trufted ever fhould, while he was able to fupport it. He declared himfelf to be the partifan of no faction; and if the Honourable Gentleman had any thing to fay to him, this was not the place to offer it; he might have explained himfelf elfewhere: Sir Lloyd faid he had referved his final opinion on the bufinefs, which he fhould now beg leave to ftate. He then went over pretty nearly the fame ground with his learned friend the Attorney General, and having taken a view of the feveral acts of Parliament relative to elections, concluded with declaring, that he though the fcrutiny perfectly legal and conftitutional. It was not, he faid, the inexpedlency of the meafure that was now to be determined, but whether the Houfe thought proper to refcind a former refolution made by them; for his own part, he confeffed he did not think it proper, and, therefore, fhould vote againft the motion.

Mr *Scott* followed the Maffer of the Rolls in a long fpeech, in which he laid down as a doctrine the illegality of the fcrutiny. He contended, that if the High-Bailiff had been in the ftuation of a juryman, that is, to be deprived of bread, beer, or fire, till he fhould make a return, his conlcience would foon have been been latisfied. Mr Scott concluded with giving the motion his fupport.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Sir James Johnfon, Lord Surrey, Mr Adam, Lord Galway, Mr Fox, Mr Pitt, and Mr Sheridan, feverally fpoke.

At three o'clock the Houfe divided, when there appeared,

For the motion, -	137
Againft it, -	242
Majority	105

Adjourned then till Friday.

From the London Papers, March 10.

LONDON.

Mr Pitt towards the conclufion of his fpeech this morning, in the Houfe of Commons, faid, "As the High Bailiff had been threatened with a penal action for obeying the orders of the Houfe, he hoped gentlemen would look to the protection of their fervant. The threat was unfair, if not indecent; it went to prejudice the jury who were to try the caufe. He begged Gentlemen to conlider, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) looked on the prefent Parliament as men, many of whofe faces were new in the Houfe, and that one time *he treated them with* INVECTIVE, *and at another with* CONTEMPT."

Thefe words brought on a warm altercation.

Mr Fox faid he fhould not fcruple to fay, that *he denied having been guilty of fuch aflertions*—— pointedly, and plainly denied the charge, which he muft fay the Right Hon. Gentleman had no other reafon, he hoped, for making, but that thofe fet words tended to round his period fmoothly.

Mr Pitt replied, that he fhould not wantonly throw out an aflertion, and that he meant to fubftantiate, and not to eat his words; and that if—

Mr Rolle was forry, he faid, to be obliged to rife to order; but he apprehended from the warmth in which this altercation began, there might be difagreeable conlequences.

The Speaker declared the rule of the Houfe to be, that whatever paffed on a former occafion as diforderly, was not to be noticed on the prefent debate.

Mr Pitt threw himfelf upon the indulgence of the Houfe; but he could not help faying, in defence of his aflertion, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had more than once faid, the prefent Parliament was chofen under a deluflon, that they conlifted of new faces, and feemed an Indian phalanx. Thefe were truths, which no man fhould prevent him from aflerting, nor were they words from which he would in the fmalleft degree recede. The Right Hon. Gentleman fpeaking with much warmth, was again called to order by an Hon. member, and the Houfe was in a fcene of confufion.

The Speaker again interpofed his authority.

Mr *Fox* proteffed, that he did not recollect he had ever faid more than the *Indian phalanx*; and that the Houfe were chofen under a deluflon, which they certainly were. The reaffertion of the Honourable Gentleman would not have been made, only that he had not any command of his temper.

Mr *Dundas* called Mr Fox to order, and another fcene of confufion arofe, leveral members calling out to clear the gallery. Mr Dundas faid, that if the matter was not dropped, he fhould move for the fenfe of the Houfe, whether his Right Honourable friend fhould have leave to proceed or not.

Many members cried out, Move!

Mr Sheridan then got up, and the matter feemed to promife to fubfide; but Mr Sheridan making ufe of fome expreffions thought improper, he was called to order by the Speaker.

This put an end to the altercation.

One of the King's meffengers, who is arrived with difpatches from Lord Torrinton, at Bruffells, brings intelligence, that it is the univerfal report in that city, that the accommodation between the Dutch and the Emperor is very far from being likely to be finifhed. The Prince de Ligne, who continues in the low countries as commander in chief of the Auftrian forces, is indefatigable in augmenting the garrifons in all the towns, and putting even the villages on the frontiers in fome ftate of defence, by planting fuch an epaulade round that, and breaking up the roads, as will prevent any fudden incurfions. The Dutch, according to the fame accounts, continue indefatigable in putting their military eftablifhment upon a moft refpectable footing, but it was expected they would be reduced to the neceffity of applying to the Court of Verfailles for leave to march troops through France; without which it would be almoft impoffible for the auxiliaries, particularly thofe from the Swifs cantons, to enter Holland in fafety; and even in that cafe they muft be carried from fome of the French ports by fea to the Maefe.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 10.

Bank Stock, fhut.
5 per cent. Stock, 88¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, fhut, 73⅞ opening.
3 per cent. con. 55⅛ a ¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. red. fhut.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 16 15-16ths a ⅞.
Short Ann. 1778, —
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 54¼ a ⅜.
Ditto 1751, —
India Stock, 134 a 135.
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, paid, —
Ditto unpaid, 3 a 4 dife.
Exchequer Bills, 1 a 2 dife.
Navy Bills, —
Prizes, ¼ dife.

WIND AT DEAL,
March 9. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 10.

"On account of the late hour at which the Houfe of Commons this morning adjourned, there was no Houfe this day, and the Lords alfo adjourned till to-morrow, which will account naturally for the filence obferved by the prefent poft refpecting either of thofe Houfes.

"By the length of the debate on Wednefday evening, the Irifh bufinefs was unavoidably poftponed, and, if reports are to be credited, not at all againft the wifhes of the Miniftor, who certainly dreads to meet the fubject, which feems fo impoffible, in the nature of it, to be fuited to the intereft or views of the various parties that are affected by it.

"Notwithftanding the various reports of a Parliamentary Reform being to be brought forward, there is no reafon to fuppofe that Mr Pitt will bring his fpecific propofition under difcuffion before Eafter; and there are many, who have an opportunity of deriving the beft political information, that venture to affert, that it will never be brought on at all under the prefent fet of Miniflers.

"Such induftry was never before ufed, as was exercifed by the Treafury, and the Oppofition, in bringing down their refpective friends to the Houfe on Wednefday evening. Mr Fox and his party were certainly extremely confident that they would have been able to carry their point, in order to gain which, every nerve was ftrained to the utmoft; while Mr Pitt, knowing that his very exiftence, as a Miniflter, depended upon

carrying the question, caused every member, well affected to the interest of Government, to be *specially* summoned *to attend his duty*, and very few, indeed, on either side, were suffered to *pair off*.

"The appointing the Irish business for yesterday, after the motion made by Mr Fox for rescinding the resolutions respecting the Westminster scrutiny, should be disposed of, is said to have been a *measure* of the minister's, who knew that there would be no chance of the Irish business coming on, which might possibly have been carried against him, and have left him in *two minorities* this session, that would probably have proved fatal in his situation as minister.

"There are three Committees now sitting on controverted elections; the Cricklade, Colchester, and borough of Southwark, the latter of which is expected to prove as tedious, though perhaps not quite so long, as the Westminster election.

"The friends of Mr Fox have a grand dinner on Saturday to celebrate his triumph over his enemies, by obtaining his seat for Westminster."

Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl was safely delivered of a son upon the 13th current, at Dunkeld.

Died this morning, at her house in Crichton-street, Mrs Isabella Dunbar, second daughter of the deceased Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart.

This morning came on, before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Archibald Stewart, son of Angus Stewart sawer of timber in Edinburgh, and Charles Gordon journeyman mason in Edinburgh, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, the former for breaking into the shop, or cellar, of Patrick Stewart tobacconist in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, upon the night between the 23d and 24th days of March 1782, and stealing from thence two rolls of tobacco, about twelve pounds weight each; also, for breaking into an uninhabited house in Merchant-street, upon the night betwixt the 24th and 25th of April last, and stealing from thence several articles of wearing apparel; as also, for breaking into the house of the late Captain Hugh Dalrymple of Pordell, in Potter-row, on the night betwixt the 4th and 5th of September last, and stealing from thence 30l. 19s. 6d. Sterling in guineas and half-guineas, 26l. Sterling in crowns and half-crown pieces, shillings and sixpences, 5 Spanish dollars, 2 half Johannes, 5 gold pieces, 29 silver pieces, a yellow metal knee-buckle, a set comb, a pair of ear-rings, and four purses. Gordon was indicted for being accessory, art and part, in these house-breakings and thefts, or of receiving the articles so abstracted, knowing them to be stolen. Stewart is also indicted for breaking into the Castle of Nidpath, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, (after having broke the prison of this city) on the night betwixt the 6th and 7th of January last, and stealing from thence two dozen of silver table-spoons, a silver dividing spoon, three silver tea spoons, two punch spoons, seven pair of sheets, a cane, or walking-staff, and two books.—— Mr John Morthland, as counsel for Stewart, objected to the trial going on against both pannels upon the same indictment.—He did not object to the relevancy of the libel; but contended, that no witnesses might be adduced for the prosecution, to the admissibility of which one pannel may have good and legal objections, while the other could have none; and as it would be very disagreeable for the one to criminate the other, therefore, he humbly thought, they should have been brought to trial on different indictments. Mr Charles Hope, as counsel for Gordon, objected to the relevancy of the libel in all its parts We are informed it was his first appearance before the supreme criminal Court; in which he did great justice to his client, as well as honour to himself. He contended, with great force of argument, that the pannel, for whom he appeared, who was only accused of resett of theft, could not be brought to trial, till the thief himself was tried and convicted; because, if the theft was not proved against the other pannel, it was impossible to bring his client to trial at all. In corroboration of this doctrine, Mr Hope quoted a great number of antient as well as modern law authorities. At any rate, should their Lordships be of a different opinion, Mr Hope entertained no doubt they would restrict the libel, as to Gordon, to an arbitrary punishment. Mr William Craig, on the part of the Crown, answered Mr Hope. He was followed, on the same side, by Mr Solicitor General Dundas. Mr George Fergusson made the reply for Gordon. The Lords then delivered their opinions. After which the libel was found relevant to infer the pains of law, and the usual interlocutor pronounced. The Jury were then chosen; and the Court proceeded to the examination of the witnesses, which not being yet finished, we are under the necessity of delaying further particulars till our next.

Friday night, there were near 500 signatures to the petition of the burgesses and inhabitants of Newcastle, for a more adequate representation of the people.

Last week an ewe belonging to John Nicholson a cutler, near Sheffield, yeaned five lambs, all stout and alive. The ewe is only six years old, and has had nineteen lambs.

Never was there a greater contrast than appears in the conduct of the English and Irish Administrations; the very same propositions which were hurried through the Parliament of this kingdom, without a paper for information, or time for consideration, are postponed from day to day by Mr Pitt, for the very purpose of giving the members there an opportunity of understanding them. The natural, though perhaps not the real construction of this behaviour, seems to be—that though at first blush they may appear serviceable to Ireland, on investigation they would be discovered as matters of little or no consequence; and, on the other hand, though at first they may seem injurious to Great Britain, yet when considered they will prove highly to her advantage. *Dublin Ev. Post.*

TREATY WITH IRELAND.

London Tavern, March 7. 1785.

AT a Meeting of Manufacturers, from various parts of this Kingdom.

IT is agreed to submit the following propositions to the consideration of the manufacturers of Great Britain in general, and they are earnestly requested to give serious and immediate attention thereto, as the prosperity of the nation, and its manufactures, depend on the measures now before Parliament, in respect to the forming a commercial treaty with Ireland.

And another meeting is appointed to be held at this tavern on Thursday next, at one o'clock precisely; at which the company of all manufacturers, interested in this business, is desired, in order to take the matter into farther consideration, and to appoint a committee to attend to the progress of this negociation.

As it is proposed to adjourn the meeting from time to time, the manufacturers of the following and other towns and places, are requested to appoint delegates to attend it, and to favour it with such communications on this important subject, as they may think will be of service.

Bristol, Birmingham, Colchester, Coventry, Exeter, Glasgow and Paisley, Liverpool, Leicester, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire, &c.

Signed, at the request of the meeting,

JOHN WILKINSON.

PROPOSITIONS.

I. It appears, First, That the British manufacturers are greatly interested in the commercial negociations with Ireland, now under the consideration of Parliament.

II. That the manufacturers of this kingdom ought not to object, and will not object, to any system of fair, equal, and equitable commercial regulations, being adjusted and finally settled between the two kingdoms.

III. That *each specific article, the produce or manufacture of either kingdom, being made subject precisely to the same duty in one country as in the other*, as held forth by the third resolution of the House of Commons of Ireland, on the 7th of February last, is by no means calculated to produce that equality.

IV. That in a commercial treaty between two countries, where it shall so happen that the exports, duty free, from the one, consist chiefly of an article of which the other can send very little in return; in order to produce a real equality, this balance against the latter ought to be made up, by the admission of such other articles, duty free, as the latter can send to the former.

V. That the Irish linens imported into England, duty free, amount yearly to about 1,400,000 l. whilst the British linens imported into Ireland do not amount to more than about 30,000 l. and that other articles, the produce or manufacture of Ireland, are imported, duty free, into England, to the amount of about 700,000 l. making together upwards of two millions sterling of goods annually imported from Ireland into Britain, duty free, being nine-tenths of the whole exports of Ireland.

VI. That the fair equality does not consist in stating the *specific* articles of one kingdom against those of the other, as *linens against linens*, but in the value or amount of goods imported, duty free, into each kingdom respectively, being the same, or nearly so: and that in order to balance, either Ireland should admit articles the produce or manufactures of Great Britain, *equal to a duty upon Irish linens* sufficient to indemnify her for the duty which Ireland has laid, and is to continue, upon British goods of other species.

VII. That the partiality shewn here in favour of Irish linens, by admitting that article duty-free, besides giving a bounty on its exportation from England, and at the same time laying a heavy duty upon the same article, the produce of other states, has already rendered those states unfriendly to the admission of British manufactures. And that when the provisions in the 9th resolution of the Irish House of Commons stating, 'that the 'importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated 'in each kingdom on such terms as may afford an effectual pre- 'ference to the importation of similar articles, the growth, pro- 'duce, or manufacture of the other', shall pass into a law here, it will be extremely difficult for this country to negociate a commercial treaty with any other state in Europe.

VIII. That unless Ireland will agree to pay equal duties with Great Britain on all articles imported from foreign states, and some regulations be adopted respecting those articles which are objects of exportation, and *subject to an excise* in either country, no scheme of equalization can be devised which will not in effect prove highly detrimental to Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 10.

"Mr Palmer's new mode of conveying the mails, has now been tried for a whole winter, and a severe one too, upon the road from London to Bath and Bristol. So great have been the advantages attending it, and so general the satisfaction to all ranks of people in those parts, that separate memorials have been transmitted to Mr Pitt, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Bath, from the merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers of Bristol, from the West India merchants, from the Grand Jury assembled at the quarter sessions of the peace, from the gentlemen of the law, and from the Merchant's-hall of that city, representing the great benefit derived from the regularity, expedition, and security of the new method, and requesting that it may be continued to them, and extended to other parts of the kingdom.

"We are informed, that Mr Palmer is lately returned from settling the Norwich road, and that the town of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood, will, ere long, become the objects of his attention, in order to extend to them the salutary effects of this grand improvement. By the intended arrangements, our mails to and from London will be conveyed in less time than at present by 24 hours; and such a degree of security added, as will probably prevent in future any loss or inconvenience, from robberies or delays."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WHILE the Magistrates of Edinburgh, with the full approbation of the public, are employed in forming plans for beautifying the capital of Scotland, and rendering it more commodious and inviting, as a residence for the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, there are nuisances unknown to them, that infect some of the avenues to the city, which, if not removed, may in time shut up the inhabitants as in a town besieged.

I shall mention one at present, which has lately been raised on the road that leads to Musselburgh and Haddington. It is a small cottage, placed exactly in the angle where the two roads divide, that lead to the sands and to the Freegate Bridge, as if intended to catch as many unwary travellers as possible. It has stood there for more than an year, and considering the very noisome and noxious vapour that it sends forth, it is surprising that it has been tolerated so long. The most frequent travellers on that road, viz. the butchers and fish-women of Musselburgh and Fisher-row, have their nasal organs too much blunted, to be sensible of this poisonous odour, otherwise they must have demolished the mansion whence it issues long ago. Most unfortunately for the public, it was not working last Saturday, when the band of Reformers and Directors of the public taste were hunting on the sands, otherwise that instinctive aversion which excites them to make war upon vermin, would have led them to have rode it down, as it smells stronger than ten thousand foxes and badgers.

The guardians of the city, some years ago, made a noble stand against erecting a turnpike on that road, as it would have barred the inhabitants from taking their airings on that side of the town, which is the best outlet of any. This nuisance will prove a more effectual bar than any turnpike that could possibly have been erected. I am one of many who ride every tolerable day, for the preservation of health and appetite, in this city of good cheer; But I protest, I would pay all the tolls between this and London, rather than face again that dreadful mouth of execrable and deadly vapour, when the wind is in any point of the east. I had a taste of it last week that I shall never forget. The wind being south-east, it catched me suddenly as I was going down to the sands, and had almost knocked me down. I endeavoured to make my escape by Leith, but it followed me all the way.—I lost it at the foot of the Walk; but the wind having veered, it attacked me again as I passed Antigua-street. I galloped on, and found myself safe at last in my own parlour, but not without many reachings and spasms that indisposed me for dinner.

The most provoking circumstance that attends this detestable nuisance, is this, That it is not subservient to any manufacture in this city. It is a furnace for boiling the putrid blood of animals into the consistency of cakes, that it may be the more easily transported to Newcastle, where it is used as an ingredient in making Prussian blue. It was once erected on the muir adjacent to that town; but, on a complaint of the burgesses, it was demolished by order of the mayor and aldermen: upon which the proprietors thought fit to bring it down here, to infest a more patient and a duller people, *sub crasso aere natos*. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

NASO.

St Andrew's Square, March 10. 1785.

FIARS of EAST LOTHIAN for Crop 1784.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	L. 1 1 0½	L. 1 0 4½	L. 0 19 2½
Barley,	0 19 1½	0 18 1½	0 16 8
Oats,	0 14 11½	0 14 1½	0 13 5
Pease,	0 13 11½	0 14 11½	0 13 7

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Mr

Barley,	17	6	18	0	10	0
Oats,	14	6	14	6	13	6
Pease,	15	6				

R. March 1. Anamabo, Service, from Cadiz, with salt; Thetis, Ramsay, from Virginia, with tobacco.—2. Bell, M'Kinnon, from Whitehaven, with goods.—3. Ponona, Morrice, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum; Jean and Peggy, M'Kinlay, from Leame, with limestones.—4. Providence, Sultan, from Bristol, with goods; Landie, Taylor, from the herring-fishing; Brothers, Morrison, from Waterford, with meal.—7. Speedwell Cutter, Captain Wallace.—9. Mary, Cochrane, from Belfast, with meal.

SAILED, March 4. Eagle, Blaine, for Maryland, with goods; Amelia, Campbell, for Dublin, with sugar; Polly, Iver, for Bristol, with goods.—5. Betsey, M'Clesh, for Grenada, with goods.—6. Ocean, Burn, for Jamaica, with ditto; Nancy, Robertson, for Maryland, with ditto; Amelia, M'Naught, for Dublin, with ditto; Isabella, M'Allister, for Virginia, with ditto.—7. Lyon, Campbell, for ditto, with ditto.—8. Speedwell Cutter, Captain Wallace.—9. Peggy and Betty, Drummond, for Dublin with goods.—10. Betsey and Bell, M'Donald, for Belfast, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, March 8. Mary, Young, from Kinghorn, with beer and liquor.—9. Janet, Miller, from Anstruther, with grain; Betty, Edward, from Prestonpans, with barley; Jessie, Berry, from Borrowstounness for Glasgow, with sundries; Providence, Ross, from Leith for ditto, with ditto; Jean, Napier, from ditto for ditto, with ditto; Isabella Dunce from Berwick with wheat and barley.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 10. Leith Packet, Wilson, from Ely, with barley; James and Margaret, Guthrie, from Arbroath, with potatoes; Peggie, Mathie, from Bristol, with clay; Good Intent, Kalcaig, from Arundale, with wood; Katty, Morrison, from Stornaway, with herring; Ann, Brown, from Dundee, with wheat.—11. Two Boats from Anstruther, with potatoes.—14. Four Brothers, Kidd, from Arbroath, with wheat; Betsey, Sharp, from Borrowstounness, with kelp, &c.; James, Clark, from Easterizer and Inverkeithing, with wood.

SAILED, March 14. Endeavour, Dunnet, for Thurso, with goods; Upwell, Ayre, and John and Mary, both for Lynn, in ballast; Raith, Young, gone to the Roads, and getting ready for the Greenland whale fishing.

NOTICE

To Proprietors in the City of Edinburgh.

IT is requested of the Proprietors or Landlords, whose properties are to be pulled down, to meet in the British Coffeehouse, at the Cross of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 15th of March, at five o'clock afternoon, to consider the report from the Committee respecting the result of last meeting.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

Canongate, 11th March 1785.

AT the General Adjourned Meeting of the Heritors of Canongate, North Leith, Coal-hill, and Pleasance, held within the Church of Canongate this day at ten o'clock forenoon, pursuant to an order of their former General Meeting the 8th instant, respecting the bill proposed to be brought into Parliament by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, for making a South Bridge, and other Improvements, in the City, the Meeting RESOLVED, That the amount and collection of the Cess for Canongate, North Leith, Coal-hill, and Pleasance, shall remain the same as at present, being one fifteenth part of the whole Cess payable by the City of Edinburgh, as settled by decreet arbitral in the 1714. And that the sum of fifty pounds Sterling yearly shall be offered to the city of Edinburgh, to be collected with the Land Tax, as an equivalent for the impost duties payable by the private inhabitants of Canongate, North Leith, Coal-hill, and Pleasance. And that, if this offer shall be accepted of by the City of Edinburgh, the Meeting farther agree to pay *ten per cent.* of the valued rent of Canongate, North Leith, Coal-hill, and Pleasance, to be levied for one year only, in case the Trustees shall make it appear, that there is a deficiency of funds, after making, finishing, and completing the proposed South Bridge, and communication to the north end of Nicolson's street. And they ordered their Clerk to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, for his answer; and appointed a Committee to receive his Lordship's answer, and to report the same, with their opinion thereof, to the next General Meeting; and, if necessary, to meet with the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, or any person or persons authorised by them, to hear their opinion with respect to this Resolution; to treat with them thereanent; and, in case of a refusal, to take the necessary steps for opposing the bill, in so far as it concerns the Canongate, North Leith, Coal-hill, and Pleasance.

HERRINGS and SLATES.

JUST arrived from the Highlands, a parcel of good LEWIS HERRINGS, and about Thirty Thousand EASDALE SLATES.

Those inclining to purchase, will please apply to Mess. Robert Kerr and Co. or Alexander Ogilvy, Leith.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1785,

THE new-built PUBLICK HOUSE in Crossgates, consisting of six rooms and kitchen, with offices and garden, and about 25 acres of land, with a fitted coal ready to work, in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife, on the post road to Perth; six miles from Forth Ferry, nine miles from Kinross, six miles from Kirkcaldy, and three from Dunfermline.

Apply to James Stenhouse, proprietor, in North Fod.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD,

Sixteen miles from Glasgow, for 1785.

EDWARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as soon as the weather permits.

The prices of bleaching are as follow, viz.

All plain linen, yard-broad, or under, wrought in any reed below 1000, at 2 d. per yard;—10 and 1100, 2¼ d.—12 and 1300, 3 d.—14 and 1500, 3½ d. all above 1500, 4 d.—Tweelings, Diapers, Satinets, (not exceeding yard broad) 3½ d.—Long Lawn and Cambric, 3 d. and all above yard-broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh by

William Anderson, at the shop of James Grant and Co. West Bow.—Falkirk, by Thomas Duncanson, merchant; Bathgate, by James Weir, merchant; Stirling by William Brown, merchant; Alloa, by Matthew Brydie, merchant; Paisley, by John Weir, bookseller; Crawford's Dike, by Mrs Edmond merchant; Port-Glasgow, by Benjamin Robertson, merchant; Lanark, by Mrs Young; Biggar, by John Black, merchant; Ayr, by William Mitchell, merchant; Glasgow, by James Donaldson, senior.—And at the field, by Edward Collins paper maker. At all which places receipts will be granted for the cloth. The receipt to be returned when the cloth is called for.

N. B. No cloth taken in for the above field, exceeding 30 yards in one piece. The cloth will be delivered at the aforesaid places where it was received, all stamped and lapped. Two pence per piece charged for stamping and lapping.

DAMHEAD-HOUSE.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first, That Neat House, only a few years ago built upon the lands of Damhead, consisting of five very handsome fire-rooms, with bed-closets, a large kitchen and water-pipe, with fine soft water in it, a back kitchen, in which is a large boiler and oven, and a store-room, milk-house, and garrets; with a garden pretty well stocked with fruit-trees, and what part of the lands the tacksman may chuse, with office-houses for horses or cows. Also, the old farm-house, of three rooms and a kitchen, &c. with the offices presently used as a skinnery, and a part of the farm, if asked.

Damhead lies about a mile and a half to the west of Edinburgh, and is pleasantly situated upon the water of Leith, betwixt the Glasgow and Corstorphine roads, and may be seen in the forenoons of Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

N. B. If the above houses do not set for the year, they will be LET for the summer season furnished.

HOUSES FOR SALE

In the Broad Wynd, Leith,

TO be Sold by private Bargain, that TENEMENT of LAND on the North side of the Broad Wynd, Leith, lately built by the Lady Hanna, shipmaster in Leith, called HANNA'S LAND, coal cellars and other conveniencies, with a large shop on the ground floor, and a [illegible] they set remarkably well, and are presently [illegible] rooms and kitchen, with 25 l. 14 s. Sterling of yearly rent. The progress of [illegible] offered by [illegible] manner; are to be seen in the hands of [illegible] which is complete and clear, and the rental, inform as to other particulars.

SALE of a HOUSE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST ANDREW'S, IN FIFESHIRE.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT House, Stable, and Coach-house, with other Offices and Garden, in St Andrew's, lying in the south street thereof, all lately possessed by the Rev. Dr Berkley. There is a very genteel entry to the house, and it contains, on the ground floor, a large vaulted kitchen, larder, laundry, housekeeper's-room, servants-hall, and other conveniencies. On the principal floor there is a large lobby, off which, on the right hand, there is a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and dressing-room; and, on the left hand, a breakfasting-parlour, family bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, and a closet. On the second floor, there is six bed-chambers, with closets; and above, accommodation for servants, with garrets.

The house may be entered to at Whitsunday next; and if it does not sell, it will be let from that period, for one or more years as shall be agreed on.—For particulars application may be made to William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet; and, if the purchaser chuses, the price may remain in his hands, upon bond or other security. Alexander Fraser merchant in St Andrew's will shew the premisses.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Peter M'Kinlay, vintner in Glasgow, upon Tuesday the 15th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of one and two in the afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Three Merk Land of LECKUARIE, lying within the parish of Glassrie and shire of Argyle.

These lands are finely situated on the banks of the river Kirnan, about ten miles to the southward of Inverary; and as they are only set for a year from Whitsunday next, the purchaser will after that time have it in his power either to enter into possession of them, or dispose of them otherwise, as he thinks proper. The present free rent is only about 35l. Sterling, but, if the lands are set in tack, they will bring at least 10l. of advance.

There is an annuity of 20l. at present paid out of the lands to a very old annuitant; and, during this person's life, 400l. of the price will be allowed to lie in the purchaser's hands, upon heritable security, to pay this annuity.

The rights of the lands and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Leckie, writer in Glasgow, to whom persons intending to purchase may apply.

LANDS NEAR BERWICK.

TO be SOLD at the Red Lion in Berwick upon Tweed, on Monday the second day of May next, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, in the following lots,

LOT I. The Lands called NEW WATERHAUGH, situated about a mile and a half from Berwick aforesaid, at the yearly rent of 141l.

N. Upon these lands there is an elegant and convenient mansion-house, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, with a large garden, chaise-house, farm-house, and other suitable offices. The estate is beautifully situated on the banks of the rivers Tweed and Whittaker, of a rich soil, and a considerable part of it occupied as garden grounds. On this estate is also a considerable quantity of fir, ash, and other trees, full grown, and fit for cutting.

LOT II. The Lands called FAIRNEY FLAT, situated about two miles from Berwick aforesaid, let at the yearly rent of 63 l. This estate is well inclosed, and every way in good order.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Edward Willobey town-clerk of Berwick, or the Reverend Dr Robert Henry Edinburgh.

N. B. Both these estates are on the north side of the Tweed.

To be LET by public roup within the Town-house of Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 13th day of April next, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next 1785,

THE Lands of WHITEBANK, REDHEAD, and BASHAW-MILL, lying upon the banks of the river Tweed, and near the great turnpike-road leading from Selkirk to Edinburgh. The farm is partly store, and partly a corn farm, of considerable extent, and is well known to breed as healthy sheep as any in the country. The arable land is capable of great improvement by liming, which may be done at a moderate expence. There are about 100 acres of the infield land inclosed and properly divided, the greatest part of which has been for many years in pasture; and for some time past, the whole farm has been in grass.—If the tenant inclines, he may have the stock of sheep now on the farm at an adequate value.

For particulars, enquire at Thomas and Archibald Tod, writers to the signet, Edinburgh; or Andrew Henderson, writer in Selkirk.—If the Farm is not Let, the Parks, at time and place foresaid, will be Let separately for one year.

ORMISTON PRINTFIELD, near Edinburgh.

WIGHT and CLARK in CO. continue to PRINT all kinds of COTTON and LINEN CLOTHS, for Household Furniture and Garments, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

They have this year added to their collection, a great variety of the Newest, most Elegant, and Fashionable Patterns, which are to be seen in their books, at the following places, where bleached and unbleached cloth is taken in, and returned with the utmost dispatch, carriage free.

Messrs Armour and Hamilton merchants, opposite the Luckenbooths.—Donald Ryrie merchant, Bristo Street.—William Edie shoemaker, Tiviottrow, Westport.—John Sutherland flax-dresser, opposite Young's Street, Cannongate.—Alexander Henderson flax-dresser, Dubbrow, Leith.—John Pringle merchant, Dalkeith.—Martin Begg merchant, Musselburgh.—Robert Marr weaver, Prestonpans.—John Brown merchant, Haddington.—Thomas Ramsay merchant, North Berwick.—Joseph Hogg tobacconist, Dunbar.—Andrew Edgar merchant, Eyemouth.—Andrew Edgar merchant, Berwick upon Tweed.—Adam Thomson merchant, Colditream.—William Rutherfoord merchant, Kelso.—John Hunter and Son merchants, Dunse.—Mrs Chisholm merchant, Jedburgh.—John Nixon merchant, Hawick.—Robert Paterson manufacturer, Melrose.—Robert Corsar merchant, Greenlaw.—James Forrest merchant Lanark.—Messrs. M. and C. Glasfurds milliners, Stirling.—Falkirk.—Peter Christie merchant, Linlithgow.—John Gibb and Son merchants, Leslie.—Alexander Paxton manufacturer, Colinsburgh.—John Caithness junior, merchant, Anstruther.—James Ritchie merchant, Pittenweem.—John Reikie merchant, St Monance.—Robert Alamson merchant, Largo.—Donald Leslie carrier, Lethem.—John Menzies merchant, Dundee.—And at the Printfield,

††† Messrs W. and C. return their most grateful thanks to those who favoured them with their employment last season, and are very happy in having it in their power to acquaint the Public, that none of their customers have testified the least dissatisfaction with their work in any respect.

EARL OF ELGIN'S LIME WORKS,

AT CHARLESTOWN BY DUNFERMLINE.

THE BURNING of LIME at said work having again commenced for the season, the public may depend on a supply of the following articles to any extent, at the customary rates, viz.

LIMESHELLS shipped free on board in this harbour, at 4 l. Sterling per hundred bolls, which is only one tenth part of a penny above 9 d. halfpenny per boll.

SLACKED LIME at 5 s. 3 d. Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls, being at the very low price of 3 d. halfpenny per boll, free on board.

LIMESTONES at 6 d. per cart, or 1 s. 6 d. per ton, with the customary shipping charges, free on board.

N. B. Limeshells will continue to be burnt, and shipped from the date hereof till Martinmas next; and Slacked Lime and Limestones are shipped at every season when required.

Orders and commissions addressed as usual, to John Grant at Charlestown, will be duly attended to; and he will take care, that impartial [illegible] done to every purchaser, whether absent or present when [illegible] during the works, shall be treated.

It was a matter of concern to John Grant, that [illegible] of July, August, and September, he could not supply [illegible] with that degree of dispatch, which some of the good friends and customers of the works required, and which he most earnestly wished to have done.

He hopes, that such gentlemen as were not served exactly to their time last season, will believe, that the delay was unavoidably occasioned by a multiplicity of orders, sent him about the same period, requiring mostly instant dispatch, when shipping could not be found, for such immediate service.

He therefore begs, that the friends of the work, of every denomination, may be pleased to favour him with their orders, for this season, at an early period, noting the time at which they wish to be served, their proper address, and place of delivery; and they may depend upon his utmost endeavours to fulfil every engagement with punctuality, and to freight vessels on the easiest possible terms.

[illegible] distance from post towns, may particularly signify their proper address; and to whose care their letters may be directed, that they may have every possible chance of going to hand safe.

N. B. For the encouragement of shipmasters, he considers it proper to intimate, that ship building in all its branches, together with the immediate repair of vessels, are carried on at the harbour of Charlestown, by Mr Joseph Ferguson, whose mode of conduct appears calculated to afford satisfaction to every employer.

Office at Charlestown,
8th March 1785.

FEU-DUTIES TO BE SOLD.

BETWEEN Three Hundred and Four Hundred Pounds Sterling of yearly feu-duties in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers incline.

Apply for particulars to Mr Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, Lawn-Market.

EXTENSIVE AND COMMODIOUS

GRASINGS for SHEEP & BLACK CATTLE,

TO LET IN PERTH-SHIRE.

THE extensive and valuable Grasing of Lochgary and Duliuspiddle, within the parish of Blair of Athole, county of Perth, and in the natural possession of the proprietor, and unoccupied by any tenants at present, are to Let for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, from Whitsunday first,

These Grasings are of very great extent, over a range of excellent hill and pasture ground, along both sides of Lochgary and the adjacent glens, for many miles, besides a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground, which may be cut for hay, so that this Grasing is uncommonly well adapted for sheep pasture and store farms, or for black cattle, and is justly deemed, without any exageration, to be inferior to no Grasing in Scotland, in quality and other advantages, particularly in the easy and convenient access to markets in the south countries, by the great road leading to Perth and Edinburgh through Athole, and that leading by Crief to Stirling, Glasgow, &c. as these roads pass immediately along these lands and grasings.

Duncan Robertson the ground officer, near the well-known stage or inn of Dalnacardoch, on the great military road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, will shew the premisses; and persons intending to offer, will please, on or before the 20th of March current, apply to Colonel Macdonald the proprietor at Taymount near Perth, or send their offers in writing, to Mr William M'Donald writer to the signet, Prince's Street, which shall be kept secret if not agreed to.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by roup, on Thursday the 17th day of March 1785, within the house of Mr Dearn vintner in Falkirk, at twelve noon,

I. The Farm of MIDDLEFIELD, part of the estate of Dalderse, in the parish of Falkirk, bounded on the north by the Great Canal.

II. The Farm of DECCOCLES, part of said estate, bounded on the north as above.

III. The Farm in DUNDAFF, in the parish of St Ninians, possessed by William Morison, at the rent of 40 l.

IV. The Farm there, possessed by Andrew Adam, at the rent of 51 l 3 s. 7½ d.

V. The Farm there, possessed by James Muirhead, at the rent of 40 l 10 s. 6 d.

Other particulars will be explained by Mr Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or by James Ferrier writer to the signet, who will shew the conditions of sale, rentals, and writings.

GOAT WHEY QUARTERS.

TO be LET for the season, the House of ARDQUHILLARY, about 20 measured miles west from Stirling, on the military road to Fort William, situated on the side of a pleasant loch several miles long, and abounding with fish. The house consists of a dining room, and three bed chambers, with closets and garrets; adjoining to which there is a kitchen, coach-house, and stables, all slated. Excellent GOAT MILK, and plenty of grass can be had at the house; and there is a weekly communication with Edinburgh and Stirling.

Apply to David Erskine clerk to the signet, or to Patrick M'Kinlay at Ardquhillary. Not to be repeated.

This is to give notice,

THAT on Tuesday the 22d day of March instant, there will be exposed to public sale, in the open Custom-house, at Port Glasgow, at twelve o'clock noon, 123 boxes, and 2 bags, containing 10,223 pounds FINE BLACK TEA: Also the Materials of the Hull of the Cutter ENDEAVOUR, burden about 97 tons, after being broke up, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture; and about four tons of good TOBACCO ASHES.

WOOD TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 8th of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, within the public house at Upper Keith, a HAGG of the WOOD of HUMBIE, near to Blackshiells, consisting of Oaks and Birch Trees.

The Forester at Highlee, will shew the Hagg.

Not to be repeated.

For Marthabrae, Montego Bay, Lucea, and the adjacent parts,

And to call at Kingston, or Morant Bay, if encouraging freight offers,

THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

ROBERT RASBE Master,

NOW lying in the harbour of Greenock, ready to take on board goods, and will positively sail on or about the 25th March.—The Alexander is a stout vessel, built of live oak and cedar; sails fast, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. George Brown and Co. and Messrs. John Tilloch and Co. Glasgow, or Neill Campbell and Co. Greenock.

DIRECT FOR St PETERSBURGH,

The Ship Betsey and Brothers,

DAVID WISHART Master,

Will be clear to sail from Leith the 10th April.

The Betsey and Brothers is a remarkable fine new ship, of about 400 tons burthen, sails very fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Peter Forrester and Company, Edinburgh, or Peter and Francis Forrester and Company, Leith.—Who have at present for Sale, Petersburgh Deals and Battens; Also Pot and Pearl Ashes, a few Casks of good Black Rosin, and some old Russia Soap.

Also, in the same Warehouse, Exchange, an excellent Assortment of Sheeting, Printed Linens, Diapers, and Kitchen Towling, &c.

Thos. Menham, & Robert Hodgson, Bankrupts.

TO be SOLD in lots to the highest bidder, by order of the Assignees, at the house of Mr Charles Turner, the Queen's Head, in Pilgrim-street, on Thursday 24th March, 1785, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot I. The IRON FOUNDERY at Skinner's Burn, Newcastle upon Tyne, consisting of four Air Furnaces, three large Pits, two extensive Moulding-Houses, a Loam-House, Cranes, a Smith and Joiners shops, together with very commodious Ware-houses, Sheds, Coal-houses, Offices, and a good Dwelling-House within the yard, with all the Boxes, Implements, large and valuable Sets of Brass, Metal, and Wood Patterns, Loam Bings, Loam Irons, and Spindles, requisite for carrying on the Cast Iron and Brass Manufactories in all their various branches. The Work is capable of executing articles in the Cast Iron branch of the greatest dimensions, for which the numerous coal-works in the neighbourhood create a large and constant demand. The buildings and premisses are situated close to the river Tyne, and held at a moderate yearly rent for a term of 31 years, 24 of which are unexpired.

Lot II. The FORGE at Busy Cottage, (with all the Implements necessary for carrying on the same) situated within two miles of Newcastle, consisting of a Bulling Furnace, Finery, and two Hearths. Also a large Steel Furnace, several Smiths shops, well adapted to carrying on the Nail, Hinge, Bill and Hoe, and File cutting, or any other branch in the Smith and Cutlery way. Also a large Building, lately occupied as a Boring Frame, but formerly used as a Tilt Forge, and may be altered to that use again, at a very trifling expence. Also a Current-going Water Corn Mill, a complete Mill for grinding Box and Sad Irons, or any other article in the Iron Manufactory. A Dwelling-house, consisting of ten good fire-rooms, garrets, pantries, cellars, &c. A stable with six close stalls, and a hay loft above it. A number of workmen's houses and gardens. A large commodious garden, well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c. &c. together with two Fields adjoining the premises, all of which are held at a moderate yearly rent for a term of 31 years, 23 of which are unexpired.

And on Saturday the 26th March, will be SOLD by public auction, on the premisses, at Skinner's Burn,

A large assortment of CAST IRON, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bushes, Camp Ovens and Covers, Frying Pans, Girdles, Bath Stove Plates and Backs of the newest patterns, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Weights, Grate Fronts and Bars; an elegant assortment of Cast Metal Pans, &c. tinned, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention; to be put up in small lots for the convenience of the purchasers. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.—The several premisses and materials may be viewed on application to George Newton, at the Foundery, at Skinner's Burn; and to Mr Menham, at Busy Cottage.

FARMS AND BREWERY TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered into at the term of Whitsunday next 1785, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

The Farm of ROSEFARM, with the annexed Farm and Grasing of WHITEBOGG, both lying in the parish and shire of Cromarty. Rosefarm is sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, and subdivided with ditch and hedge, and consists of about 200 acres arable ground; besides a great deal of pasture-grounds. It has a commodious set of offices, with a neat dwelling-house, and lies within two miles of the town and harbour of Cromarty, which gives it the command of manure and market. The Whitebogg lies about two miles west or south of Rosefarm, and consists of a very large and extensive tract of arable meadow and pasture grounds, with plantation and woods fit for summering and wintering great numbers of black cattle. A sufficient outer fence of stone is now building, which will be finished in course of next season.

AS ALSO, to be LET and entered into at Candlemas or Whitsunday next, as may be agreed upon, the BREWERY at Cromarty, with Malt-Barns and Granaries. This Brewery is a very complete one, it being built on the most modern and convenient construction; therefore business can be carried on with few servants. The well-known and frequented harbour of Cromarty gives an opportunity of extending the sales of shipping, and affords likewise an opportunity of exportation. The stock on hand, which may not be very great, will be sold by appreciation to any person who may offer for this brewery, and time given for the payment thereof, on finding good security.

Any person inclining to offer for the above Farms or Brewery may give in their proposals to Mr Ross the proprietor, at his house in Conduit Street, London, or to Walter Ross, his factor, at Cromarty.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and Sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 40 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single Paper 3 d.